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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 10/595,075 | 01/30/2006 | Rogier Noldus | P18279-US3 | 2176 |
| 27045 | 7590 | 09/23/2008 | | |
| ERICSSON INC. 6300 LEGACY DRIVE M/S EVR 1-C-11 PLANO, TX 75024 | | | EXAMINER TAYLOR, BARRY W | |
| | | | ART UNIT 2617 | PAPER NUMBER |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/595,075

Applicant(s)

NOLDUS ET AL.

Examiner

Barry W. Taylor

Art Unit

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 January 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-946)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SE/US)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

1. Claims 1-4, 7-8, 10-11, 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicants Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter AAPA) in view of Bhaumick (2004/0248546).

Regarding claim 11. AAPA teaches a network node for a telecommunications network comprising an input unit for receiving unstructured supplementary service data from at least one mobile station, comprising a processing unit for processing said service data, means for maintaining location information of said at least one mobile station (see Applicants specification in Pub. No.: US 2006/0229084 paragraphs 0003 -

0013 wherein Mobile station sends unstructured supplementary service data to network wherein USSD contains the cell identifier where the Mobile Station is roaming).

AAPA does not show wherein said processing unit is arranged for including said location information of said at least one mobile station in said service data, instead the Mobile Station sends USSD plus cell identifier to MSC.

Bhaumick also discloses that prior art (see paragraph 0005) teaches the mobile radio apparatus transmits USSD containing the mobile stations current location to MSC. Bhaumick discloses the drawback of having the mobile send USSD containing the mobile stations current location is that special module or interface is needed in every mobile station and the software and/or hardware of each HLR must also be modified. Therefore, Bhaumick teaches the updating location information of the mobile station without the need to have the mobile station send USSD containing the mobile stations current location (paragraph 0006). Bhaumick teaches the location of the mobile station is determined based on the individual cells of base stations (paragraph 0008) wherein the base station and/or node of the cell in which the mobile station is situated at the time updates and stores the location information of the mobile (paragraph 0008). Bhaumick discloses the advantage of updating and storing location information of the mobile at the base station or node is that the entry of location information in a central database can be updated (paragraph 0008 lines 37-45, see data messages used to update a central database in paragraph 0009). Bhaumick teaches updating location information of a mobile by means of USSD messages that is sent from a base station or node to a central database (paragraphs 0014 - 0017). Bhaumick teaches the location information

of the mobile is then used for billing and providing location based services to the mobile and the record further includes location information indicating to which MSC the mobile station is momentarily allocated (paragraph 0019). Bhaumick further discloses that when a mobile leaves the geographical area covered by an MSC and enters the area covered by another MSC the data record for the mobile station is transferred to the other MSC by means of USSD message (paragraph 0019 lines 75-107). Bhaumick teaches that SMS messages may be used to obtain the current cell id where the mobile is currently located (paragraphs 0021, 0026).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify AAPA with the teachings of Bhaumick in order to update the mobile stations location by having the base station forward the cell id of the mobile station current location to a central database thereby saving system cost by not having each mobile station contain special modules or interfaces as disclosed by Bhaumick.

Regarding claim 1. Method claim 1 is rejected for the same reasons as apparatus claim 11 since the recited elements would perform the claimed method.

Regarding claims 2 and 13. Bhaumick teaches wherein said network node forwards said service data to a storage unit (see paragraph 0008 wherein Bhaumick teaches the location of the mobile station is determined based on the individual cells of base stations wherein the base station and/or node of the cell in which the mobile station is situated at the time updates and stores the location information of the mobile. Bhaumick discloses the advantage of updating and storing location information of the

mobile at the base station or node is that the entry of location information in a central database can be updated (paragraph 0008 lines 37-45, see data messages used to update a central database in paragraph 0009). Bhaumick teaches updating location information of a mobile by means of USSD messages that is sent from a base station or node to a central database (paragraphs 0014 - 0017). Bhaumick teaches the location information of the mobile is then used for billing and providing location based services to the mobile and the record further includes location information indicating to which MSC the mobile station is momentarily allocated (paragraph 0019). Bhaumick further discloses that when a mobile leaves the geographical area covered by an MSC and enters the area covered by another MSC the data record for the mobile station is transferred to the other MSC by means of USSD message (paragraph 0019 lines 75-107). Bhaumick teaches that SMS messages may be used to obtain the current cell id where the mobile is currently located (paragraphs 0021, 0026).

Regarding claims 3 and 14. Bhaumick teaches wherein said storage unit is a Home Location Register (see paragraph 0008 lines 41-44 wherein the central database may typically be a home location register).

Regarding claims 4 and 15. Bhaumick teaches wherein said storage unit is associated with an external service node (see paragraph 0019 lines 75-107 wherein MSC's may transfer mobile station location information to one another).

Regarding claim 7. AAPA teaches location of subscriber used for location-based charging (see Applicants specification Pub. No.: US 2006/0229084 paragraph 0006).

Bhaumick also teaches location of subscriber used for billing (paragraph 0019 lines 51-57).

Regarding claim 8. AAPA teaches location of subscriber used for time-dependent charging (see Applicants specification Pub. No.: US 2006/0229084 paragraph 0007). Bhaumick also teaches location of subscriber used for billing (paragraph 0019 lines 51-57).

Regarding claims 10 and 16. Bhaumick teaches the network node is a mobile services switching centre (see paragraph 0019 lines 44-107 wherein Bhaumick further discloses that when a mobile leaves the geographical area covered by an MSC and enters the area covered by another MSC the data record for the mobile station is transferred to the other MSC by means of USSD message).

2. Claims 5-6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicants Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter AAPA) in view of Bhaumick (2004/0248546) further in view of Koster (2005/0009499 hereinafter Koster).

Regarding claims 5 and 12. Bhaumick does not explicitly show wherein said network node further includes a Reference Number in said service data. However, Bhaumick does teach using cell id to determine where the mobile station is currently located to produce mobile station location records which are then used for billing and offering location-based services to mobile stations.

Koster teaches systems and methods for billing a mobile wireless subscriber for location services (title, abstract) wherein billing of subscribers of wireless services based on a rating profile comprising antenna information, sector information, and a

billing rate as applied to call detail records generated in association with wireless communications (paragraphs 0001, 0043, 0044). Koster also teaches time-based billing (paragraphs 0007, 0012, 0056). Koster teaches CDR records having record id which concatenates a switch identifier with a date/time stamp (paragraph 0047). Koster teaches using a Network ID to indicate the network that the call originated on (paragraph 0050) which allows a service provider to identify separate networks. Koster teaches using antenna field used to uniquely identify antenna (paragraph 0050). Koster teaches concatenating a Mobile Switch Center identifier with the antenna number (paragraph 0050). Koster even teaches using a sector number (paragraph 0051). Koster teaches that the switch typically records call detail records in chronological order for all subscribers served by the switch and a billing system then combines the call records for a single mobile subscriber into a single file (paragraphs 0053 - 0056).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of AAPA in view of Bhaumick to use a reference number as taught by Koster in order to bill wireless subscribers based on subscribers location at the time the call was made as disclosed by Koster.

Regarding claim 6. AAPA in view of Bhaumick teach forwarding location information of a mobile station to a central database for billing but fail to show using a reference number to correlate a service data call detail records.

Koster teaches systems and methods for billing a mobile wireless subscriber for location services (title, abstract) wherein billing of subscribers of wireless services based on a rating profile comprising antenna information, sector information, and a

billing rate as applied to call detail records generated in association with wireless communications (paragraphs 0001, 0043, 0044). Koster also teaches time-based billing (paragraphs 0007, 0012, 0056). Koster teaches CDR records having record id which concatenates a switch identifier with a date/time stamp (paragraph 0047). Koster teaches using a Network ID to indicate the network that the call originated on (paragraph 0050) which allows a service provider to identify separate networks. Koster teaches using antenna field used to uniquely identify antenna (paragraph 0050). Koster teaches concatenating a Mobile Switch Center identifier with the antenna number (paragraph 0050). Koster even teaches using a sector number (paragraph 0051). Koster teaches that the switch typically records call detail records in chronological order for all subscribers served by the switch and a billing system then combines the call records for a single mobile subscriber into a single file (paragraphs 0053 - 0056).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of AAPA in view of Bhaumick to use a reference number as taught by Koster in order to bill wireless subscribers based on subscribers location at the time the call was made as disclosed by Koster.

3. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Applicants Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter AAPA) in view of Bhaumick (2004/0248546) further in view of Syed et al (6,539,217 hereinafter Syed).

The applied reference has a common Assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome

by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(l)(1) and § 706.02(l)(2).

Regarding claim 9. AAPA in view of Bhaumick do not explicitly show wherein said storage unit keeps a register of location identifiers, such as cell identifiers or service area identifiers, mapped on geographical time zone data, and a correction factor applicable for any cell that resides in a time zone different from the time zone of said network node.

Syed teaches a correction factor applicable for any cell that resides in a time zone different from the time zone of the network node (col. 2 lines 5-20). Syed discloses that the base station generates an offset using a mobile station location identifier and forwards to MSC (col. 4 lines 15-41) thereby allowing the network to determine applicable tariffs and/or services to be provided to the mobile. Syed further discloses that by using an offset value allows the network send cost information to the

mobile wherein the cost information is displayed at the mobile terminal substantially matches the actual billed cost (col. 4 lines 49-59).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify AAPA in view of Bhaumick to use an offset as disclosed by Syed in order to allow the network to more precisely and efficiently determine an appropriate tariff to be charged, and/or services to be rendered to the subscriber associated with the mobile station (Syed --- abstract, col. 1 lines 55-62).

4. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicants Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter AAPA) in view of Bhaumick (2004/0248546) further in view of Elliott et al (2008/0095339 hereinafter Elliott).

Regarding claim 9. AAPA in view of Bhaumick do not explicitly show wherein said storage unit keeps a register of location identifiers, such as cell identifiers or service area identifiers, mapped on geographical time zone data, and a correction factor applicable for any cell that resides in a time zone different from the time zone of said network node.

Elliott teaches transferring billing information across telephone switches wherein a time offset is used to account for different time zones and daylight savings time changes (paragraphs 3361, 3367, 3401) which allows switches to store accurate timing data related to call detail records. Elliott also teaches using unique identifier so call records from a plurality of switches can be combined in the call detail record (paragraphs 3362, 3363, 3369, 3370, 3372).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify AAPA in view of Bhaumick to use an offset and unique identifier as disclosed by Elliott in order to allow the network to account for different time zones and daylight savings time changes when creating call detail records for telephone calls that cover different geographic locations as disclosed by Elliott.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Barry W. Taylor, telephone number (571) 272-7509, who is available Monday-Thursday, 6:30am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dwayne Bost, can be reached at (571) 272-7023. The central facsimile phone number for this group is **571-273-8300**.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group 2600 receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600, the 2600 Customer Service telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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/Barry W Taylor/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2617